In the claims

Claim 1 (currently amended) A method of treating flowing water in a water distribution system, comprising:

admixing a sodium chlorite solution with a second solution containing an acid to make a reacted mixture; and

introducing a predetermined amount of the reacted mixture into a water system.

Claim 2 (original) The method of claim 1, comprising introducing the reacted mixture into the water to inhibit and/or eliminate bacterial fouling in the system.

Claim 3 (original) The method of claim 1, comprising introducing the activated mixture into the water for inhibiting and/or removing mineral deposits from the system.

Claim 4 (original) The method of claim 2, comprising introducing the activated mixture into the water for inhibiting and/or removing mineral deposits from the system.

Claim 5 (original) The method of claim 1, comprising introducing the activated mixture into the water for reducing or eliminating microorganisms from the system.

Claim 6 (original) The method of claim 2, comprising introducing the activated mixture into the water for reducing or eliminating microorganisms from the system.

Claim 7 (original) The method of claim 3, comprising introducing the activated mixture into the water for reducing or eliminating microorganisms from the system.

Claim 8 (original) The method of claim 4, comprising introducing the activated mixture for reducing or eliminating microorganisms from the system.

Claim 9 (original) The method of claim 1, wherein the second component is acidic enough to convert the sodium chlorite into chlorine dioxide while remaining unaffected in the reacted mixture and at the same time being a mineral antiscalant.

Claim 10 (original) The method of claim 1, wherein the second solution is formed by adding 2-phosphonobutane-1,2,4-tricarboxylic acid (PBTC) and sodium molybate di-hydrate and water.

Claim 11 (currently amended) The method of claim 1, wherein the second ~~compound~~ solution contains PBTC.

Claim 12 (currently amended) The method of claim 1, wherein the second ~~compound~~ solution is a mixture of mineral acids and antiscalant polymers.

Claim 13 (original) The method of claim 12, wherein the antiscalant polymer is polyacrylic acid.

Claim 14 (currently amended) The method of claim 12, wherein the ~~anticscalant~~ antiscalant polymer is a polymeric compound.

Claim 15 (original) The method of claim 1, wherein the second compound has the attributes of being acidic enough to convert sodium chlorite into chlorine dioxide while remaining unaffected in the reaction mixture.

Claim 16 (original) The method of claim 1, further comprising using an antiscalant, dispersant compound, as an acid activator, to enhance the properties of the reacted mixture towards controlling mineral deposits in the water system.

Claim 17 (original) The method of claim 16, further comprising using a catalyst to enhance conversion of the sodium chlorite into an active biocide, chlorine dioxide.

Claim 18 (original) The method of claim 17, wherein the catalyst is sodium molybate.

Claim 19 (original) A reacted mixture resulting from admixing a sodium chlorite solution with a second solution containing an acid to make the reacted mixture.

Claim 20 (original) The composition of claim 19, wherein the composition will inhibit and/or eliminate bacterial fouling introduced into a water system.

Claim 21 (original) The composition of claim 19, wherein the composition will inhibit and/or remove mineral deposits from the water system.

Claim 22 (original) The composition of claim 19, wherein the composition will inhibit and/or remove mineral deposits when introduced into a water system.

Claim 23 (original) The composition of claim 19, wherein the composition will reduce and/or eliminate microorganisms from a water system when introduced into the water system.

Claim 24 (original) The composition of claim 19, wherein the second component is acidic enough that it will convert the sodium chlorite into chlorine dioxide while remaining unaffected in the reacted mixture and at the same time will be a mineral antiscalant.